

1039
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T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 14, 1776.

[NUM. XXV.]

BOSTON: PRINTED BY JOHN GILL, IN QUEEN-STREET.

Mr. GILL,

You are desired to insert the following in your next paper, and you will oblige your humble servant, M. A.

DISTRESS is one of the natural consequences arising from war; the present cruel and unnatural war caused by Great-Britain against America, occasions a scarcity of distress, no European nation under the same circumstance of war could possibly be exposed to; our condition and support have chiefly been, with and from, Great-Britain; the great distance, we are at from Europe precludes in some degree, from the many nations in it, many conveniences and advantages that might arise from commerce with it, were we nearer. It would be tedious to enumerate all the disadvantages, we labour under from our distance from Europe; and having been the subjects of Great-Britain, they are obvious to every sensible reflecting man, and unhappily felt by too many, in fact by the whole continent; such feeling should be an inducement to alleviate any distress that arises from temporary or local circumstances, they are many, a few may be adverted to and enumerated. A vast army to maintain and to cloath, without many of those resources all armies require; it is true, we have money, or the medium of money, paper in plenty, yet not adequate to all its wants, the necessity of the times, the scarcity of various commodities, not to mention the avarice of individuals, renders the comfortable support of an army extremely difficult, yet an army must be supported, and with spirit too, it is therefore proposed, that to the laudable endeavours of the General Congress, the Assemblies of the respective States, and the Commanders of the Army, that of individuals may be added; the voice of the public says the PAY of the SOLDIERS is too SMALL under the present exorbitant prices of many conveniences and necessities for their support, and that from this cause many consequences are to be dreaded; who avert these it is said, either their PAY must be advanced, or the necessities of life brought to them CHEAPER; was their PAY to be advanced the complaint is in some degree removed; but if not, some plan must be pursued to render things necessary to their support CHEAPER to them, and this can only be done by raising a fund to purchase all the necessities they stand in need of upon the best terms; and supplying them at the lowest rates possible, and this is highly expedient; as from various causes now tedious to repeat, many articles, such as rum, sugar, molasses, cloathing, &c. &c. come to them at exorbitant prices, at such prices, as if they purchased at, many of them who have families can spare nothing for their support, as those who have none often live, but with difficulty. To remedy this in some measure, it is proposed to raise certain sums of money in various districts by voluntary subscription, not that it is proposed to be confined to a few districts, but may extend to all America, as the expediency of it may strike the minds of its various inhabitants, that as it is proposed the subscription shall be voluntary, so it shall be unconstrained agreeable to the will or ability of the subscriber; that it is proposed the sum so subscribed shall be preserved whole for the benefit of, and to be returned to, the subscriber, when the operating causes for which the subscription was raised shall cease and subside; that the fund so raised by subscription, shall carry or not carry an interest upon it, as to the subscribers shall seem expedient; if an interest, to be raised out of the profits that shall arise from the sale of such goods, as shall be purchased for the use of the army for their families, or such other charities as shall be judged expedient by the subscribers, that the subscribers in the respective districts, where such respective subscriptions shall be carried on, shall choose out of themselves such a number for a committee, to transact business as they shall judge expedient, and if necessary shall choose any other officers or servants, as the necessity of affairs may require, that such committee, or sub-committee be empowered to buy every necessary of human life, whether of food or cloathing, that may be judged conducive to the health, support, or convenience of the army for their families, that such committee may appoint for this purpose one or more of their own body, or others, as agents for the purchasing and delivering all such goods, as shall be purchased for, and delivered to the army for their families, that such committee-men, or agents, shall in their public character as such, buy at all public vendues, as well as private markets, all such articles as shall be wanted, and render an account to the respective committees of every transaction of theirs, in such their public capacity, and be accountable for all monies, goods, wares, merchandizes, and every other article of expence, that goes through their hands, or they are liable to, that the committee be empowered by the subscribers to employ in every department of their business, such people as are needful in it, that accounts of all money, as well of purchases, sales, or expence,

shall be regularly kept by the respective persons employed, and weekly, monthly or quarterly be laid before the respective committees who supply them, if such committees require; that the sale of all goods purchased by the committees of the respective subscriptions, or their agents, shall always be in as exact proportion to the prime cost, as the charges will possibly admit, in order to render this useful undertaking more extensively beneficial and to avoid any odium, the zealous or disaffected may endeavour to raise against a scheme calculated upon the most honorable foundation, to counteract the horrible designs of our blood-thirsty enemies. That the distress of the times points out some speedy and effectual method to be carried into execution, needs no argument to demonstrate, as it is self-evident; how far such evidence may operate can only be known by a strenuous endeavour to carry immediately some useful and salutary scheme of this sort into execution; delays are dangerous, extremely dangerous, possibly beyond description, under the present horrid strides of the most oppressive, unfeeling and relentless avarice; an avarice that disgraces human nature, and would make Devils blush; our army's necessity consists probably of about ninety thousand men, calculation will tell us what is necessary to raise by subscription for the useful purposes above proposed for a great body of men, as the sum is great that will be required, so it is to be hoped will be the subscriptions. All is at stake. Men of narrow minds, or callous to all sensibility may flatter themselves with cunning arguments, or notable expedients, to evade the force a universal distress from an inveterate enemy may occasion, shew mortals! destruction is inevitable without a becoming degree of spirit. Avaricious or mercenary views only hasten that fate they weakly think they protract. It is not a time to be mercenary or avaricious; the enemy are at our doors, if they enter all is at stake, all will be their property, we can then call nothing our own, horrible this to think of—yet there are minds, who know, who believe all this, who fear it, and yet it is no paradox to assert, they have no more feeling, no more impression made on them from causes of this sort, than if they were rocks of adamant; they prefer the grasping of self, for the instant only, though not secure of it longer than months or minutes, rather than part with any to preserve them from absolute destruction; avarice almost counteracts every scheme for the universal good of the whole; something therefore must be done to counteract avarice. No scheme can be devised more useful than what a universal subscription may be speedily wrought into; a few ingenious minds would digest and throw into form the salutary scheme in a few hours; let it be immediately adopted and carried into execution; let it also be extensive, copiously extensive like the blessings of heaven, poured on all and through all; the scheme may take in the various classes of poor subjects, through every respective district; it may be extended to every article of relief, not to all absolutely as charity, but by furnishing them with every commodity at the lowest marketable or possible price; as the scheme is universal if extended so, it may also be partially limited as exigencies may require, at the discretion of the committee, or the voice of the subscribers; narrow minds may urge that proper provisions of this kind are already made by the General Congress, and the respective States, but experience teaches that their most arduous endeavours reach not nor eradicate wholly the causes of distress; they will, they must operate sensibly, most sensibly operate eternally, while avarice prevails; and mercy, charity and spirit enter not the lists against her in the very nature of things we most feel causes of distress; by this war we are locally, we are circumstantially distressed to feel distress of some sort; let us therefore endeavour to remove and alleviate them as much as possible; there is nothing fearfully but what comes within the reach of this extensive scheme for counteracting and rendering in some degree abortive the malice of our enemies in pushing this unnatural war in so implacable a manner. Are we in want of cloathing, let some money be applied to buy flax, wool, cotton, &c. to set spinners and weavers to work. Do we want hemp for cordage, &c. give subscriptions for raising it, and take of the growth, and manufacture it into all possible uses, no loss even attend all the schemes under the present price of all commodities. Is there there is no end of expatiating or demonstrating the useful purposes to be drawn from a generous and extensive subscription; it will be the salvation of America, the salvation of individuals and the establishment of the world. No money need be lost by the scheme, the profits, though small on the proposed supplies, will be adequate to the small expence and risk, as there is no doubt many well disposed persons will lend a few hours of their time for such salutary purposes; the subscriptions to be continued no longer than the war, and then to be returned to the subscribers or their proper representatives. No losses can accrue as no

credit will be given, the grand object is far, very far, from self interest, but to save the distressed and necessitous part of the community upon the lowest terms. No subscription, however small, will be refused, nor can any sum be too great for a generous mind to advance in so laudable and benevolent a design; it carries conviction with it, and nothing but avarice and malevolence can prevent its success.

Salem, Nov. 7, 1776.

N. B. The writer of the above letter, through his great regard for the preservation, health and happiness of the soldiery, omitted his care for their future welfare and reward; conscious of, and taking great shame to himself for such a notorious neglect; he now proposes to have a subscription opened, to add fifty dollars a man to the benevolent proposals of the Continental Congress, to those common soldiers who insist to serve for the whole war; and if any man in America is willing to enter into the demonstration that he subscribes, more in proportion to his circumstances, the writer will advance his proposed subscription of his fifty dollars to one hundred, and he farther most earnestly treats the printers of the news-papers through the whole continent, to insert this letter in their respective papers, that the scheme and subscription proposed may be universally adopted.

CHOICE West-India rum and sugars, per hoghead, may be had at Bicker's Store, north side Faneuil hall market, BOSTON. tbcf.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last evening, from his master, JOSEPH FESSENDEN, of this town, a negro man, named POOMP, aged about twenty-eight years, a thick set, straight limbed fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, speaks broken English, talks Dutch fluently, and is much for talking a Had on when he went away, a hat, dark brown jacket, long trousers, grey stockings, no shoes nor handkerchiefs; he had with him a pair of blue knit breeches.—Whoever will take up said negro fellow, and convey him to his master, or secure him in any of the Continental goals, so as he may have him again, shall receive the sum of SIX DOLLARS as a reward for their trouble and kindness; and all necessary charges paid by

JOSEPH FESSENDEN.

CAMBRIDGE, October 24, 1776.

All masters of vessels and others are hereby cautioned against harbouring, concealing, or carrying off said Negro, as they would avoid the penalty of the law.

Absented from me the Subscriber, a Negro Slave named NANE, about a Twelvemonth ago, under a Pretence of a Visit, a tall slim Woman; she had on when she went away, a blue Callicoon Gown and other Wearing Apparel; she is about 27 Years of Age, was formerly a Slave to Mr. Samuel Willis of Bridgewater. Whoever will apprehend or take up said Slave, and convey her to me the Subscriber, or confine her in any of the Goals in this State, shall be handsomely rewarded for their Trouble, and all necessary Charges paid by me, FRANCIS PERKINS.

Bridgewater, November 6, 1776.

N. B. All Persons are hereby cautioned not to conceal harbour or carry off said Slave, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

STATE of Massachusetts-Bay, To all whom it may concern.

A Libel is filed before me, in behalf of the owners of officers, marines and mariners on board the private armed sloop *Putnam*, against the schooner *MARY*, burthen about 25 tons, John Matthews, late master, her cargo and appurtenances, said to be the property of some subject or subjects of the King of Great-Britain, and taken and brought into the said district: And for the trial of the justice of said capture, a Maritime Court, for said district, will be held at *Falmouth*, in the county of *Cumberland*, on Wednesday the 11th day of December, 1776, when all persons concerned, may appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the same schooner, her appurtenances and cargo should not be condemned. TIM. LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

SALE BY AUCTION.

The 19th of November, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning will be sold by public Auction, in Salem; TWO Hundred and Sixty Boxes of fresh Lisbon LEMMONS, 47 Boxes Lisbon Onions, 8 Barrels Currants, and 400 Hogsheads Lisbon SALT. [2]

See in d. axes, under Troops British, men of War, Army of the United Colonies, & Naval Affairs.
See in d. axes, under Army of the United Colonies. See page 989, the Marginal Note, at the Bottom, of Jan.
(1) See in d. axes, under Congress Continental. See their pay, p. 369, 996. See in d. axes, under Army British, & men of War.

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(9) see pa. 971. See index, under Hutchinson's case. (a) All Tories, who fled from Boston, with the troops, see pa. 965 (b) see pa. 673 (c) see pa. 943, 1021, 1026. (d) see index, under Naval Affairs.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 10.

WHITEHALL, August 10, 1776.

Extracts of two Letters from the Honourable General Howe to Lord George Germain, dated at Staten Island, the 7th and 8th of July last, which were this day received by Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt, who arrived in the Mercury Packet.

TH E Mercury Packet is dispatched to inform your Lordship of the arrival of the Halifax fleet, on the 29th of June, at Sandy Hook, where I arrived four days sooner in the Greyhound frigate. I met with Governor Tryon on board of ship at the Hook, and many gentlemen, friends to Government, attending him, from whom I have had the fullest information of the state of the rebels, who are numerous, and very advantageously posted with strong entrenchments, both upon Long Island and that of New York, with more than one hundred pieces of cannon for the defence of the town towards the sea, and to obstruct the passage of the fleet up the North River, besides a considerable land train of artillery.

We passed the Narrows with three ships of war and six divisions of transports, landed the grenadiers and light infantry, the ships came up, on this island, to the great joy of the most loyal party long suffering on that account under the oppression of the rebel faction among them, who precipitately fled on the approach of the shipping. The remainder of the troops landed during the next day and night, and are now distributed in Cantonnements, where they have the best refreshment. In justice to Capt. Blythe, of his Majesty's ship Chatham, who was directed by the Admiral to make the disposition of boats for landing the troops, and to Captain Curtis, commanding the General's fleet of war, who was to superintend the execution, I must express my entire satisfaction in the conduct of these gentlemen, and the dependence to be placed upon their future services in this line.

I propose waiting for the English fleet for the arrival of Lieutenant General Clinton, in readiness to proceed, unless by some unexpected change of circumstances in the mean time it should be found expedient to act with the present force.

Vice Admiral Shuldham was joined on his voyage by six transports belonging to the Highland corps, having three companies of the 43d, and three of the 78th on board. There is no other intelligence of this embarkation, excepting an account published in the New-York papers, that two transports of the fleet were taken by the enemies privateers, and carried into Boston; that Major Menzies was killed in the engagement, and Lieutenant Campbell of the 78th made prisoner, with 23 other officers, and about 450 men. See pa. 957.

Governor Franklin, who for a long time maintained his ground in Jersey, has been lately taken into custody at Amboy, and is at this time detained a prisoner in Connecticut: And the Mayor of New York was confined a few days ago upon a frivolous complaint of sending intelligence to Gov. Tryon, brought to trial, and condemned to suffer death; but, by the late intelligence, the sentence was not carried into execution. (4)

Notwithstanding these violent proceedings, I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that there is great reason to expect a numerous body of the inhabitants to join the army from the Province of New-York, the Jerseys, and Connecticut, who, in this time of universal oppression, only wait for opportunities to give proof of their loyalty and zeal for government. Sixty men came over two days ago, with a few arms from the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury, in Jersey, who are all desirous to serve, and I understand there are 300 more in that quarter ready to follow their example. This disposition among the people makes me impatient for the arrival of Lord Howe, concluding the powers with which he is furnished will have the best effect at this critical time.

A naval force is preparing to be sent up the north river, and orders are given for two of his Majesty's ships, the one of 40 guns, and the other of 20, to proceed upon that service. Several men have within these two days come over to this island and to the ships, and I am informed that the Continental Congress have declared the United Colonies free and independent states. (9)

Lieutenant Colonel Blunt, of the 4th Regiment, who has my leave to return to Britain from the particular situation of his affairs, will deliver these dispatches. (a)

The following is extract of a letter from Governor Tryon to Lord George Germain, dated on board the ship Daedalus of Gordon of Staten Island, the 8th of July last.

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship of the arrival of the fleet under the command of Admiral Shuldham in this port on the 29th ult. and that General Howe, disembarked the troops under his command on Staten Island without opposition, on which occasion the inhabitants of the island came down to welcome the arrival of their deliverers, and have since afforded the army every supply and accommodation in their power.

On Saturday last I reviewed the militia of the island at Richmond Town, where near 400 appeared, who cheerfully, on my recommendation, took the oaths of allegiance and fidelity to his Majesty. To-morrow I am to have another muster for the enlistment of volunteers, to form a provincial Corps for the defence of the island, as the General finds it an important quarter to hold against the rebels. (d)

Admiralty Office, August 10.

By a letter received this day from Vice-Admiral Lord Shuldham, dated Staten Island, near New-York, the 8th of July last, it appears that his Lordship arrived there on the 3d of that month with his Majesty's ships under his command, and the whole fleet of transports, victuals, and store-ships, under his convoy, without any loss or separation; that his Majesty's troops under the command of General Howe were landed, on that day and the next, upon Staten Island, without any opposition or interruption, the inhabitants having immediately, on the troops landing, surrendered, and put themselves under the protection of his Majesty's arms; that two hundred of the inhabitants were embodied; that the whole island had taken the oath of allegiance and fidelity to the King; and that a party of sixty men with their arms had made their escape from the province of New-Jersey, and joined the King's troops. (a) [Thus far the Gazette.]

Extract of a letter from Dover, July 27.

Yesterday landed at this place a number of fugitives from Halifax, amongst whom was Mr. John Powell, formerly a contractor for victualling the army at Boston; he expects great things from government; Mr. Benjamin Gridley, a lawyer; this last gentleman was made justice of the peace by DOCTOR HUTCHINSON, to serve the purposes of administration; and to speak the truth of him, he dealt out justice in a plentiful and partial manner in their favour. And as he has a good opinion of his own abilities, he thinks he is justly entitled to a pension warrant of a least 700l. per annum; Judge Chandler, of Worcester; a Mr. Bennett; Mr. Oliver, the three Miss Powells, two daughters of the late Judge Hutchinson; Mr. Willard; and his wife. This last gentleman and lady bear a most excellent character, and though on the Tory side, are of very moderate principles.

They sailed from Halifax on the 19th of June. All the news that I can collect is, that Howe sailed on the 10th of the same month, steering his course to the southward. Lord Howe arrived off the harbour the 13d, and having received some advices from his brother, shaped his course likewise to the southward, so that it is imagined they are gone to New-York. Two transports with Highlanders and one with Hessians, had arrived at Halifax; and one transport with two companies of Highlanders on board, making the land somewhere about Cape Cod, was taken by the American privateers. See pa. 957.

Provisions of all kinds remain very dear and scarce at Halifax, being drained of every thing. Eleven prisoners whom Gage and Howe had confined on various pretences, had broke out of goal, and made their escape. They had likewise advice that the provincials had invaded the back part of Halifax, which threw the ministerialists into a great consternation, as they had no force to oppose them. This last news was not confirmed when the vessel failed. They had also intelligence that the Generals Burgoyne and Carleton had taken Montreal, but that there had not been many killed on either side; that the provincials had retreated towards Crown-Point, being determined there to make a stand; that they had destroyed Fort Chamblay and Fort St. John in their retreat. This is all the news I could collect. See index, under Canada.

LONDON, August 10.

The Method by which the Yankee privateer was taken, was as follows:—Captain Johnson (of the Yankee) Hodges and Rofs, were sitting together in the cabin, when Johnson having inadvertently laid down his cutlass, Rofs and Hodges took the advantage of it, one coming behind Capt. Johnson, seized and threw him down, while the other got possession of the cutlafs. The guard stationed on the quarter deck, having at the same time laid down his cutlafs to go forward, one of the Rofs's or Hodges's people, who had been let in to the conspiracy, immediately seized it, and gave the alarm; on which either Rofs or Hodges ran upon the quarter deck, and got possession of the arm chest before the privateer's men and those of the merchantmen, who were at large and unconfined, though then down in the hold, could get upon the main deck. One of the Americans took up a scrubbing brush, and advanced to the quarter deck, he was told by the man possessed of the cutlafs, that if he came a step farther, his head should be cut off. The privateer's men thus finding the quarter deck and their arms all in possession of their adversaries, and their Captain a prisoner in the cabin, submitted without further resistance, being promised good treatment, and to be landed, as soon as possible, in some part of America, and then be at liberty to go where they pleased. So far from this promise being complied with, the men were put in irons, and closely confined in the hold of the privateer, and all of them brought into the river Thames; since which they were, in the night of Saturday last, hurried into a man of war's tender, and smuggled to some place of confinement, but where is not yet certainly known.

Capt. Johnson complained heavily of the illiberal behaviour and cruel usage he suffered, by being insulted frequently at sea, calling him by the most opprobrious names, and threatening him with the cruellest and most savage punishments, and also for suffering many people to come on board after they arrived in the river, to insult him in the basest and grossest terms, though he was then a prisoner; and when his brother came to see him after a three years absence, they would not permit them to talk together one minute in private. (2)

U. S. P. 1043

To be Sold at AUCTION, on THURSDAY the 21st Instant, in the Forenoon, on DAWES'S WHARF, (adjointing Tiltson's Wharf.)

A Number of Ships Sails, part of them new.
1 new Anchor, stocked, wt. 23, 00 23. 12
2 Hogheads damaged Bread.
1 Terce black eyed Pease.
3 pair Bed Screws.
1 Mole's Boat.
A second hand Cable.
A small parcel Junk.

On FRIDAY, the 22d November Instant, Will be Sold on the Wharfe of RICHARD DEXTER, Esq; at Salem.

TWO Hds. Queen's Ware—2 Casks English Pease—20 Saddles, Bridles, &c.—20 lb. Gun-Powder—20 very neat Carabines—1 Rifled Broad do—20 large Cutlasses—20 very neat Pistols—20 Suits Soldiers Cloaths—A Parcel of Shirts, Trowsers and Jackets, &c.—20 Pieces Irish Linnen—3 Pieces white Swanskin—3 Doz. English Butt Soles—a few Pair Men's Shoes—a Parcel of Canteens, Tents, &c.—1 Iron Hearth, and a Copper suitable therefor—2 1/2 Inch Cable, 100 Fathom—a few Loaves Refined Sugar—4 double fortified 3-Pounders—40 New Iron-bound Butts.—A L S O, The Brig Henry and Ann, about 300 Tons Burthen, English built, almost new, and extremely well found, and is justly esteemed one of the best Vessels taken during the present War.

N. B. She will be put up precisely at 11 o'Clock. By Order of the Agent. W. PRICE BARTLEY, Auctioneer.

THE Publisher of this Paper acquaints his Customers, That the first half Year with the greater Part of them expires next Thursday; and that, agreeable to his Proposals, the other half must be paid before or at that Time, otherwise their Papers (without exception) will be discontinued.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, Nov. 7. 1776. **R**ESOLVED, That the Committee of Safety, Correspondence, &c. in the several Maritime Towns in this State do, as soon as may be, make a Return to the Council of all Prisoners that now are, or that may be, from Time to Time, bro't into their several Towns, by any armed Vessels or others; who are not Prisoners of War, and who shall not enlist into the Sea Service of any of the United American States; or on Board any armed Vessel fitted out by private Adventurers: And that the Council be, and they hereby are empowered to remove all such Prisoners to such island Towns not lying on any public Post Road, as they shall think proper.

And it is further Resolved, That the Select-men of each Town to which such Prisoners shall be directed be, and they are hereby empowered, and directed to put out all such Prisoners, who are not able and actually do not maintain themselves, to labour for their support; and if any Prisoner, so put under the care, and direction of the said Select-Men, by order of Council, shall refuse to labor, the said Select-Men shall make return thereof to the Council, who are hereby empowered to commit him or them to such Goals as they shall think proper, till their further Order.

Sent up for Concurrence. T. DALTON, Speak. pro temp. In Council, Read and Concurred. JOHN AVERY, Dep'y. Sec'y. Confented to by the Major part of the Council, A true Copy. JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, Nov. 12. 1776. **R**ESOLVED, That the Ticonderoga Post Rider be directed to leave his Mail at the PRINTING OFFICE of Mr. BENJAMIN EDDES, in BOSTON, instead of Mr. HARRIS's, in Warrington, and take his Dispatches from said Office, in Boston.

Sent up for Concurrence. J. WARREN, Speaker. In Council, Nov. 13. 1776. Read and Concurred. JOHN AVERY, Dep'y. Sec'y. Confented to by major Part of the Council. A true Copy, JOHN AVERY, Dep'y. Sec'y. Attest.

L O S T
Last Tuesday, between Liberty Stump and School-House Lane, **ONE yard and a half of SLATE COLOURED SHALLOON.**—Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to the Printer heretofore, shall receive a handsome reward for their kindness.

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, On **TUESDAY** the nineteenth of November, At JOHN ROWE, Esqrs. Wharf, Part of the cargo of the private ship JULIUS CESAR, viz. **TWO** hundred baskets of English cheese, Two hundred barrels of Flour, One hundred and twenty-six barrels and twenty-four tierces of beef, Thirty-eight firkins of tongues, Twelve firkins of fillets, Twenty-one tierces and two hundred and thirty barrels of pork, Two hundred hams of Bacon, Two hundred sides of bacon, Four hogheads of ginger bread, Seventy-seven casks of raisins, Forty casks of currants, One hundred firkins of butter.

The sale will begin at ten o'clock in the morning. W. GREENLEAF, Sheriff.

To be sold at AUCTION, on FRIDAY the 22d of November, on TRISTRAM DALTON'S, Esq's Wharf, in Newbury Port—the ship NANCY and her CARGO, consisting of the following Articles, viz. **80 Barrels Beef—320 ditto Pork—150 Firkins Butter—200 Barrels Oatmeal—370 ditto Flour—2000 Bushel Pease—68,000 wt. choice Ship Bread—250 Casks Nails—1200 wt. Gun Powder—2 1/2 Pounders—2 1/2 ditto, and 10 Grivalls, all new, double fortified, and well mounted, with short, Ladles, Worms, Rammers, &c. suitable for the Cannon.**

N. B. The ship is a fast Sailer, and fitted to carry 16 Guns—and will be put up at 12 o'Clock. JOSEPH INGERSOLL, Auctioneer. Newbury-Port, November 21. 1776. (1)

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A SURGEON for the Sloop Rover. Any one inclining to make his Fortune in a short Time, may have an opportunity by applying to Capt. Alphonse Bede, of Marblehead, or to any one of the Owners of said Sloop in Salem. Salem, Nov. 2. 1776.

TO BE SOLD, A Quantity of choice CHAMPAGNE Equire at the Cogniac on GREEN'S Wharf.

All Tories, who fled from Boston, with the troops, see pa. 965 (b) see pa. 673 (c) see pa. 943, 1021, 1026. (d) see index, under Naval Affairs.

See
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or
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NEW LONDON, Nov. 8.

Yesterday arrived in town, via Long-Island, Mr. Elias Thomas, who was taken by the Galites, of 30 guns, Capt. Gordon, about the first of September, in the Britannia Whaler, belonging to Nantucket, and carried to New-York, where he was put on board the Chatham. He made his escape from the enemy last Wednesday evening, and says it was currently reported on board the fleet, that the ministerial army lost 3000 men in the different actions of Sunday and Monday last night, chiefly Hessians, that 78 wounded officers were brought into New-York. That in the attack upon Fort Washington, the Phoenix was torn almost to pieces, and two frigates greatly damaged, that Gen. Clinton, who commanded the ministerial troops at South Carolina, lately died in New-York, of the wounds he received in the attack on the fort at Sullivan's Island. That 100 fail of transports were shortly to sail for England, under convoy of the Bristol, Rose, and Swan, that the noted Capt. Wallace is promoted to the command of the Experiment, of 50 guns.

Four of the enemy's ships are now cruising near Block-Island, viz. Lark, 32 guns, Smith; Cerberus, 28 Symonds; Merlin, 18 and another ship of 28 guns. Lark left the above ships laid in East Bay at Block-Island.

Lately died at his house upon Long-Island, aged about 90 years, CADWALLADER COLLEEN, Esq; for many years Lieutenant-Governor of the province of New-York. (4)

A few nights since, between 3 and 400 troops, from the State of Rhode-Island, crossed the strand, and landed on Long-Island, near Setalker, where they engaged a party of troops newly landed in General Howe's army, commanded by one Smith; five or six of his men were killed in the action, and himself and 23 of his company made prisoners, who were brought off, with 75 excellent muskets. The prisoners are a motly herd, about one half of them being Negroes and Indians. Of the Rhode-Island troops, none was killed, and one wounded.

BOSTON, November 14.

Extract of a letter from Mile-Square, dated October 21: "You no doubt heard the enemy landed all their army in Frog's point the 21st instant, (leaving only 1500 men in York) and there remained till the 18th, which was Friday. I arose early in the morning and went on the hill with my glass, and discovered a number of ships in the Sound under way; in a very short time saw the boats, upwards of two hundred sail, all manned and formed in four grand divisions. I immediately sent off Major Lee, express, to General Lee, who was about three miles distance, and without waiting his orders, turned out the brigade. I have the honour to command, and very lucky for us I did, as it turned out afterwards, the enemy having stole a march one and a half mile on us. I marched down to oppose their landings, with about seven hundred and fifty men, had three field pieces, but had not gone more than half the distance before I met their advance guard, about eighty men. Upon which I detached a Captain's guard of forty men to meet them, while I could dispose of the main body to advantage. This plan succeeded very well, as you will hear hereafter. The enemy had the advantage of us, being posted on an eminence which commanded the ground we had to march over; however, I did the best I could, and disposed of my little party to the best of my judgment. Col. Reed was on the left of the road, Col. Shepherd on the rear and to the right of him, Col. Baldwin in the rear and on the right of Shepherd's, my own regiment commanded by Capt. Curtis, (Col. Johnson being sick, and Major Lee being Brigade Major) bringing up the rear with the three field pieces of artillery; this disposed of I rode forward (O the anxiety of mind I was then in for the fate of the day. The lives of seven hundred and fifty men immediately at hazard and under God their preservation entirely depended on their being well disposed of; besides this, my country, my honour, my own life, and every thing that was dear, appeared at that critical moment to be at stake. I would have given a thousand worlds to have had Gen. Lee, or some other experienced officer, present, to direct, or at least to approve, of what I had done. Looked around but could see none, they all being three miles from me, and the action came on so sudden, it was out of their power to be with me) to the advance guard and ordered them to advance, who did within fifty yards, and received their fire without the loss of a man; we returned it and fell four of them, and kept the ground till we exchanged five rounds; their body being much larger than in me, and having two men killed and several wounded, which weakened my party; the enemy pushing forward, not more than thirty yards distance; I ordered a retreat, which was masterly well done by the Captain who commanded the party; the enemy gave a shout and advanced; Col. Reed's laying under cover of a stone wall undiscovered till they came within thirty yards, then rose up and gave them the whole charge; the enemy broke and retreated for the main body to come up. In this situation we remained about an hour and half, when they appeared about four thousand with several pieces of artillery; they now advance keeping up constant fire with their artillery; we kept our post under cover of the stone wall before mentioned, till they came within fifty yards of us, rose up and gave them the whole charge of the battalion; they halted and returned the fire with showers of musketry and cannon

balls; we exchanged seven rounds at this point, retreated and formed in the rear of Col. Shepherd, and on his left they then showed and pushed on till they came on Shepherd, posted behind a fine double stone wall, he rose up and fired by grand division, by which he kept up a constant fire, and maintained his post till he exchanged seventeen rounds with them and caused them to retreat several times, once in particular, so far that a soldier of Col. Shepherd's leaped over the wall and took a hat and canteen off of a Captain that lay, dead on the ground they retreated from.

However, their body being so much larger than ours, we were for the preservation of the men forced to retreat, and formed in the rear of Baldwin's regiment; they then came up to Baldwin's, but the ground being much in their favour, and their heavy train of artillery we could do but little before we retreated to the bottom of the hill, and had to pass through a rug of water, the bridge I had taken up before, and then march'd up a hill the opposite side of the creek, where I left my artillery, the ground being rough and much broken I was afraid to risk it over; the enemy halted and played away their artillery at us, and we at them till night, without any damage on our side, and but very little on theirs; at dark we came off and march'd about three miles, leading to Dobbs's Ferry; after fighting all day without victuals or drink, lay as a picquet all night, the heavens over us and the earth under us, which was all we had having left our baggage at the old incampment we left in the morning; the next morning march'd over to Mile Square, I had 8 men killed and 11 wounded, among which was Col. Shepard, a brave officer. Sunday General Lee sent for, and informed me there was 200 barrels of pork and flour at East-Chester, if the enemy had not taken it, would be glad I would think of some way to bring it off. I sent out and press'd 15 waggon, and at night turned out the whole brigade and went down to night the enemy we heard their music and talk very plain, and brought off the whole. Wednesday sent out a scouting party, principally from my own regiment, they met with a party of Hessians and attack'd them, killed 22 and took 3 prisoners. One of the slain was an officer, rank on horse-back, the horse was taken and brought off; we had one man mortally wounded of Col. Baldwin's regiment. Sunday the enemy struck their tents, and were on a march in two columns; one to the right and the other to the left, towards the North-river; General Lee immediately gave orders for his division, which consisted of 8000 men, to march for North-Castle to take the ground to the Eastward; and north of them about 14 miles distance, we had not march'd more than 3 miles, before we saw the right column advancing in a cross road to cut us off, not more than three quarters of a mile distance, the being our situation, 8000 men on the road with their baggage, artillery, and 150 waggon, filled the road for four miles; we then turned off and march'd by Dobbs's Ferry road and got into White-Plains about 10 o'clock Monday morning, after being out all night; we left Gen. McDougall's brigade posted on a height between the enemy and us, to cover our march; about 12 o'clock they attack'd him with a heavy column supported with 12 pieces of artillery, who press'd him so hard was obliged to retreat, having 20 men killed and about 40 wounded, and wholly from their artillery. I am posted on a mountain commanding the roads to Albany and New-England; the enemy on one opposite, about one mile distance; we expect an attack every moment, I don't care how soon, as I am very certain with the blessing of God we shall give them a drubbing—where you will here from me next is very uncertain."

Extract of a letter from Phillip's Mander, Nov. 5.

"Yesterday deferred to our camp, two of Major Rodger's rangers; several grenadiers were taken the same evening; have had one Hessian deserter. It is reported his Excellency has just received particulars of the White-Plains battle; in which it seems, the enemy had killed four hundred and eighty, including two Colonels, three Captains and several Subalterns; while our loss was only eighty." (5)

Extract of a Letter, dated near Head-Quarters, North-Castle, Nov. 5. 1776.

"The Continental army are fronted to the west, extending their line from north to south, near Connecticut bounds, about the extent of four miles. Lord Sterling's division on the right, and General Heath's on the left. The whole encamped on a ridge of hills, some of them almost inaccessible in front, all finely covered with woods. Officers and soldiers in high spirits, loth to give an inch to their enemies. Not more sick than may be expected in so numerous an army. The British forces are extended in like manner on another range of hills near two miles distant in open view. The apparent reason of our retreat so far and so often, is this, the enemy are labouring to out-flank us, and pass into the country, if by any means they might cut off our supplies. The General divinely inspired, has been apprized of their design, and to avoid a general action at this critical state of our army, has been playing back to give himself more room between the sound and the north river. Small skirmishes happen, in which we have the better, and kill three to one."

Nov 6. "This morning we are informed, That the British troops had hastily quitted their Post, and marched from the White Plains towards New-York."

Extract of a Letter from Tionderoga, dated Oct 27. 1776.

"Last Monday a party of the Indians came across two soldiers bringing in a hammock a wounded soldier who received his wound in the engagement of Oct 3rd; the Indians surprised them within 5 miles of our camp, and took the two able men, prisoners; he was afterwards released, and left the hammock in his hand; since which the two prisoners have been sent back by Governor Carlton, with

examined them concerning our army; but as the Indians were very agreeable, I believe got but little satisfaction on that head; he fears them not to take up arms against his Majesty again, and supplied them a days provisions, and sent them back, informing them at the same time that he should soon drive the rebels from their lines, and should have done it before, but was waiting with an expectation that we should be wise enough to lay down our arms and deliver ourselves into the mercy of his Majesty; Simple man! to think that such gossamers would have any effect to diminish the minds of the brave Americans."

Extract of a letter from Tionderoga, Nov. 4. 1776.

"Last Monday we were alarm'd early in the morning by the appearance of a few of the enemy's boats crowded with soldiers; every man kept his alarm post almost through the day, expecting action every moment; in the course of the day a number of boats landed troops at three mile point, half an hour's march from our alarm post; at the same time some of their boats came up the lake to near our batteries, that one boat receiv'd half a dozen shot from one of them. We since hear they lost one man by the shot; the next day they were some small mantenues of the same sort—after a few hours they reembarked for Putnam's Creek and Crown-Point, but from intelligence, we have expected them ever since the troops here have been constantly supply'd with three or four days provision which they kept on board; and the night before last and yesterday about 1800 men with cook'd provision march'd on a secret expedition—it appears since to attack the enemy's advanced post at Putnam's point—however, when they came there they found the place clear, all their tents stuck, and no one to oppose them; they march'd on to Crown-Point, found that likewise abandon'd, one vessel only laying in fight, with live stock on board; whether they have hid themselves a little farther down the lake and intend to come unexpected whether this is their policy or not, time will determine. I rather think as they had last week a fair view of our camp and strength, they will conclude, the season too far advanced to do any great things." (see p. 1045 1050)

Thursday afternoon last came to town, and the same evening was committed to goal, John Dea Whitworth, eldest son of Dr. Miles Whitworth, now at Waltham. He with a number of others, 10-ries, under the command of the well-known Major Rogers, were taken prisoners in the late skirmish at White Plains. (see p. 1036 1048)

Saturday last arrived here, a prize brig, laden with fish, taken by the Captains Skimmer and Tucker. (7) Friday last arrived at Marblehead, a large Prize Ship, having on Board 4500 Quintals of Fish. She was taken in by Capt. Hathorne. (7)

On Sunday arrived here a Prize, taken by Captain Daniel Waters, laden with Staves, bound from Nova Scotia for the West-Indies. (7)

We hear that Capt. John Lee of Salem, has taken another ship from London, a very valuable prize, and sent her into a neighbouring state. (7)

Yesterday the Captains Skimmer and Tucker return'd here from a Cruise, and brought in a Brigantine from Erse in Scotland, bound to New-York, laden with a valuable Cargo of Woolens, Shoes, &c. &c. said to be worth 15,000 Sterling. (7)

Saturday last the General Assembly of this State adjourn'd from Watertown, and met at the State-House in this Town on Tuesday Morning.

At PUBLIC AUCTION, Will be sold in SALEM, on WEDNESDAY the 26th Instant, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning.

A CARGO, consisting of Beef, Pork, Butter, Candles, Soap, Oatmeal and Split Pease.

At 12 o'Clock same Day will be sold a fine Brigantine burthen 120 Tons.—Choice white Wine to be sold by SAMUEL WILLIAMS, by the quarter Cask.

To be Sold in SALEM, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on TUESDAY the 26th Inst. at 11 o'Clock, P. M. the following Vessels, with their Stores, as they now lay at Mr. Rope's Wharf in this Town.

THE Brigantine Mary and James, about 150 Tons, with her Appurtenances, Boat, &c.

The Brigantine Good Intent, about 110 Tons, with her appurtenances, Boat, &c.

The Brigantine Mary-Ann, 90 Tons, with her Appurtenances, Boat, &c.

The Sloop James, about 80 Tons, with her Appurtenances, &c.—Likewise, About 40 Chaldron of Sea Coal, and five Crates of Earthen-Ware.

BOARDING and LODGING to be had by BENJAMIN SUMNER, jun. living in COLLEGE LANE.

STRAYED or Stolen from a pasture in Watertown, about the middle of September, a black HORSE, about 6 years old, 14 hands high, short thick-set, with a star in his forehead, and white tip at the end of his nose, off hind foot white, true & paces, something low courag'd, and carries his head rather low and flid before. Whoever shall take up said HORSE and convey him to the subscriber at Springfield, or Capt. Wm JONES of Worcester, shall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges paid by the subscriber. (106) (106) (106) JONATHAN HALLS

See indexes, under Men of War. & see indexes, under Army British. (1) see p. 1036 Vol. 3. & 4. (3) see p. 979 &c. & see index, under New York. (4) see indexes, under Golden, Vol. 3. & 4. (5) see p. 1045

x see (12) see indexes, under Pitt, & Chatham Ld (13) A former high church man, who set England in a flame.
our (14) see index, under Tories suffering, &c. (15) 6 anon (16) Irotted (17) Thomas Brown (18) see p. 102, & references.
Ghastr, Rev. Dr. BYLES, 7th Halifax, Nova-Scotia.

Vol. 2. I have not wrote you some time past, nor received a line from you since my arrival here; the reason why I have not wrote you is too obvious to be explain'd. I will in a few words give you my opinion respecting the church in America and her clergy.—The cloud hanging over America threatens dissolutions in every corner, and will soon pour forth her heavy load, and sweep away the Oliverian filth. The church is thought to be useful to the state, and the noble stand the clergy have made speak forth her praise. It is no crime to talk of former neglects, and shew that episcopacy ought to have been, by the laws of God and this kingdom established in the colonies prior to giving any charter.—Whigism no longer triumphs, being no longer useful to the state.—William (of Torbay) is dead, Burke lives only upon egotism—George 1 & 2 are from hence, and Herring is with them.—The church property in the hands of laymen, and on which many noblemen depend for their bread, are in length of time tenable by usurpation (say lawyers) ergo, the Church may be no longer oppressed.—Creations since the B. revolution are noble bars against the powers of Jacobitism, Fanaticism or Calvinism, and promise well to our Christian Church; at least till she emerges half the way towards her right.—Should things remain as now, until the Rebel Saints are exalted to the aetherial tomb, Episcopacy will take deep root in the howling wilderness, as an essential requisite in the great political system.—Religion is to be supported when the state cannot do without her.—Hard is her fate among the sons of pleasure, to live upon the brittle thread of human, noble, policy.—But Caesar govern'd—and Christ obey'd.—It is no crime to pray.—Hear O Heavens! support our cause! Doom the ancient, & forget not the modern plunderers of thy church.—And, O earth, pity her Clergy confined in goals, by the curial Laws of Liberty given by this Congress of Apostates broke loose from Hell. (1)
If Episcopacy prevails not hereafter, farewell our Church and King—we must be hewers of wood and drawers of water, alias Curates, to die on the preferment of the bread of poverty, with the liberty of living like the early Christians, in deserts and mountains, on prayers and tears. (5)
I do not yet despair, tho' many do. I will, and we must all fight manfully for our Church, and King—persecution crowns all—Whigism is only schism, her foundation is deep (farther from the deep)—it trembles for fear, and perfect sorrow fills every puritan breast that Burke is gone, and Herring is filling with him.—I will give you a sign—This city has once done her duty in preventing the head of all iniquity being chamberlain—Lucifer is cast down and virtue rewarded.—Let not your noble courage fail!—the youth's trials are great and pitted as well as felt by me—the wicked have once rewarded virtue—much therefore may we hope from a good king, a virtuous parliament, & faithful ministers—the wish'd for crisis is come, the congress has declared for independency—it was ever their pure puritan design—People here would not believe till like Thomas they beheld it with their eyes—they now say, we were once blind, but now see—Britains are now determined—America will be subdued if Europe can effect it—no general war but that against America—the French, Dutch, and Spaniards have two much property in the West-Indies to intermeddle against England—England is upsting, the minority in the house has ever been below what is called par—it is now liberty and as Wilkes forever—alas! how slender is the applause of a giddy world—one year ago it was "Wilkes & liberty" forever, Charles I. was a tyrant, Hugh Peters the "faint", and Pitt the oracle—and dissenters were the "support of the nation"—their opposites are now the theme and subject of the day. 17/11/1776 on the pound is now by the rabble promised for the benefit of the prebysterian rebel in America—or elsewhere, if needed—Sacharvels are not wanting—the church is in danger, &c. &c. &c. (9)
If the Congress hold out bold—America will see William in the land of saints—by now I fancy the faints are singing their old puritanic hypocritical canting hymn, viz. "Peace is the blessing that I seek"
"How lovely are her charms!"
Eke they may remember also—
That to the wicked is no peace—
Their cruelty to the toried goes honor to their vital, pure, original, Geneva system of religion planted in America by their half faced, no faced, two faced forefathers, nurtured by the regicides, convicts and felons, and persecuted by the congress, and the solemn pungent tumors contents in their self commissioned tabi—their mercy to the negroes, indians, witches, &c. &c. explain the nature of their congressional, infernal liberty (10)
May heaven preserve the innocent from, but below a double portion of their liberty upon, all who wish well to treason, fanaticism and rebellion—the prayer of your devoted friend but—
(11) Cold Bath, No. 7. Dr. C. and Mr. T. are well, vide T. B. 11/1776. I am ignorant of me.
(12) State of Massachusetts-Bay, Middlesex, ff.
(13) PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that a court for the probate of wills, &c. is to be held at Cambridge in the said county, on the second and last Tuesday in each month, until further notice.
(14) All Persons who have any Demands on the late estate of Edward Bridge, late of Roxbury, Gentleman, & false deceased, are desired to bring in the Accounts of the same: And all Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to Mess. Rebeck & Bridge, Administrators, or Leonard Child, Administrator, Roxbury November 7, 1776.
(15) see p. 1037 & his Letters, p. 595, 599 & see list of Grievances, p. 971, & Index, under Army & Militia—men of war—Army of the United Colonies, & Naval Affairs. (1) Standers on the Whigs, & their proceedings.

SALES by AUCTION.

On TUESDAY next, the 11th Instant, At ELEVEN o'Clock in the Morning. Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the usual Such Lots as will be most agreeable to the Purchasers. ABOUT thirty hogheads choice old St Kitts RUM, which has been imported near a twelvemonth.—To be viewed at Mr. Nathaniel Farley's store any time before sale. JOHN WARDEN, Auctioneer.

On THURSDAY 14th of November, Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, At the lower store on the Long-Wharf, ONE hundred hogheads choice white SAL T, which will be sold in such lots as will best accommodate town and country. J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

By Order of the AGENT. On TUESDAY November nineteenth, 1776, At TEN in the Morning, Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, On the Long-Wharf in SALEM.

THE cargo of the schooner KITTY and NANCY, consisting of one hundred and forty hogheads of Jamaica Rum, thirty-two barrels of Newfoundland herring, twelve hundred gallons of train oil, and seven pipes Madeira wine. WALTER BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Store of JOSEPH BLANEY, Esq; in Salem, the Cargo of the Brig Mary & James, on Tuesday the 3d Day of December next, (and to continue from Day to Day until the Sale is completed) the following Articles:

98 pieces coating, 33 pieces twill'd do. 89 pieces 6-4 lambkin, 20 pieces bear skin, 15 pieces superfine 7-4 ratteens, 8 pieces broad cloths, 16 pieces twill'd flannels, 16 pieces narrow plains, 43 pieces figured lappings, 4 pieces cotton denims, 124 pieces hairbriars, 35 pieces drawboys, 135 pieces cambriars, 138 pieces printed and plain velvets, 99 dozen breeches pieces, 30 doz. worsted hose, 5 pieces satinette, 205 pieces flamp cotton & men handkerchiefs, 110 pieces cotton & silk do. 680 groce cont-binding, 40 groce gartering, 48 rolls paper hangings, 68 pieces fays, 3600 groce coat & breast horn buttons, 1000 groce do. common lacquer'd do. white and yellow, 80 groce do. double waist'd buttons, 4000 groce common brass-ey'd do. white and yellow, 400 groce best polish'd steel coat and breast ditto, 900 do. sea sorted shoes & knee buckles, 60 dozen womens shiffores, 20 dozen childrens watches, 36 dozen tea tongs, 180 groce sorted sleeve buttons, 309 dozen womens forks hard metal, 200 doz. hard metal table spoons, 150 dozen tea spoons, 140 doz. watch seals, 8 dozen ladies pocket books, 14 dozen ladies watch chains, 64 dozen mens do. 74 dozen cane heads, 5 dozen sword-hangers with chains and scabbles, 4 dozen cut steel sword hilts with scabbles, 36 dozen swivels for swords, 370 doz. iron snuff boxes, 125 groce shoe & knee chaps, 22 dozen japan'd salvers, 30 dozen tweezers, 2 dozen plated spoons, 12 dozen brass handles and furniture, 150 dozen cutters knives, 126 dozen table knives and forks, 675 doz. sorted penknives, 95 dozen silver cutt spear knives, 50 dozen razors, 2 dozen japan'd and plated ink stands, 90 groce sorted rings, 15 dozen pad locks, 35 dozen iron saws, 5 groce silver sleeve buttons, 95 dozen carving knives, 36 dozen necklaces, 24 doz. twist whips, 4 hdds. cocons, 300 English tann'd hides, 30 boxes tin plates, 3000 lb. pepper, 20 hdds. copperas, 40 hdds. allum, 30 tons bar lead, 3 barrels lead althes, 2 do. red lead, 2 do. litharge, 6 tons brazilitto, 25 barrels bar tin, 1 elegant musical time piece, a quantity of german steel, also razor cases, pocket knives, steel snuffers, plated ink-pots, desert knives, cases of instruments, nail knippers, gilt bristles, images, japan'd, tea trays, watch-maker's instruments, beaver hats, silver plated candlesticks, jewelry, &c. &c. &c.
The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock, A. M.

WANTED TWO persons to life for the Independent Company of this town; any youth properly qualified will meet with good encouragement by applying to HENRY JACKSON.

WANTED, A PERSON that understands the Tallow Chandlers Business; one that has a mind to offer himself may hear of a place by enquiring of the PRINTER.

ALL Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of Benjamin Emmons, late of Dorchester, Yeoman, deceased, are desired forthwith to bring them to Joseph Greenleaf or Thomas Leverett, Attorney's to the Executor, at their Dwelling Houses in Boston, in order for settlement. [1]

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Obadiah Wetherell, late of Boston, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment to Alice Wetherell, of Marshfield, Administratrix on said Estate; and all those who have Demands on said Estate are requested to lodge their Accounts with Mr. John Jenkins of Boston, Baker, Marshfield Nov. 20. 1776. [2]

STRAYED or STOLEN from a pasture in Charlestown about a month ago, a bay MARE, has a white streak in her face, two white spots under her saddle, two white hoofs a little cracked. Any person who will give information of the above mare, to the Printer hereof, so that the owner may have the same again, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble. Boston, November 6, 1776.

JUST PUBLISHED and now selling

by J. GILL, in Queen-Street, and F. and J. FLEET, at the Bible and Heart, in Cornhill. [Price 6d. single, and 1s. the do. 12.]

Low's Almanack for 1777, Being the first of American Independence, Calculated for the Meridian of New-England, and containing every Thing necessary for an Almanack; together with a neat engraved Plan comprehending a View of the present Seat of War at and near New-York—General Washington's Lines—Fort at owles Hook—Bunker-Hill near the City—King's Bridge—Hell-Gate—Fort Constitution—Micum's Washington—Governor's Island—and part of Long Island, Staten Island and the Jerseys. Also a Type of a visible Solar Eclipse which will happen on the 9th of January next; an Address to the Tories; the neglected Maid, a Tale; Rules and Reflections for the Conduct of Life; How to get Riches; an extempore Complaint on an empty Purse; a Receipt to keep one's self warm a whole Winter with a single Billet of Wood; Friends Yearly Meetings, &c. &c. &c. (19)

Boston, September 3. 1776. In Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety, WHEREAS the keeping up a Correspondence with our inveterate enemies, particularly the Army and Army now employed against the UNITED STATES, or these open and avowed opposers of our rights, who have forfeited all title to our confidence and protection, by seeking refuge under the power which has been long engaged in the destruction of this country, is in direct violation of the laws of this State, and may be attended with the most fatal consequences to the public safety. ALL persons therefore who may arrive in this town from Halifax, or any port or place in possession of, or infected by our said enemies, are hereby directed to leave their names with all the letters they bring with them, and a memorandum of their places of abode, with some member of this committee, or at the office of NATHANIEL BARBER, Esq; as soon as may be after their arrival here. A non-compliance with this requisition will be deemed evidence of an unfriendly design in such person or persons against the interest of the UNITED STATES, and they will be proceeded against accordingly. By order of the Committee. (19) ELIAS GRAY, Chairman.

Mrs. Sheaffe Acquaints her Friends and Customers, that she has removed to the House formerly occupied by Messieurs Amory, Taylor and Rogers, in King-Street, where she will be much obliged to them for their patronage. — She has to sell Bohea and Souchong TEA, Coffee, Chocolate, loaf and brown Sugar, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace, Allspice, Ginger, Peppers, Starck, ground Rice, Indigo, cast le Soap, cork and jar Kaitas, Pipes, Citron, Rice, choice Peppercorn Wine in cases, jar Raisins.

The Person who took a very good Gun Lock, the Eye of the Hammer broke off, the main Spring went with a Roller on the Plate, maker's name J. Harrington; is desired to return the same to J. Harrington; is desired to return the same to J. Harrington who will detect the thief, so that he may be brought to Justice, and the Lock obtained. JOHN MERRITT.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Mary Jackson, Widow, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Nathaniel Shepard, Administrator on said Estate, in Order for a Settlement. To be Sold for want of Employ, a likely NEGRO MAN, that understands all sorts of House-Work. Inquire of said Administrator.

ALL who have demands on the estate of JOHN AGRENOUGH, late of Boston, Shipwright deceased, are desired to bring them in as speedily as possible. And all indebted to said estate, are desired to pay their respective debts, to JOHN LANGDON, Administrator.

A WET NURSE with a good breast of milk, would take a child to suckle. Inquire of the printer.

Liver and Whale OIL, to be sold. Inquire of the Printer. (1)

One DOLLAR Reward. STRAYED away from me the subscriber last Monday two COWS, one light red, with a white face and one red eye; the other a large red and white COW, with a large star in her forehead, and white hind feet. Any person that will take up said Cows, and convey them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all necessary charges paid by JAMES LOW. Boston, October 26.

William Bant Earnestly desires all persons who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to fulfill his engagements with his creditors. These persons who are indebted and take notice of this advertisement, may expect that their writs and accounts will be put in suit, immediately after three months from this time are expired. Oct. 3. 1776.